



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"Christians could not have recourse to famine and war to secure the triumph of the Gospel, without their consciences being troubled. The Zürichers walked not in the spirit, but in the flesh; now the works of the flesh are hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions."

"Zwingle was dead.—If the might of God always accompanied the might of man, what would he not have done for the reformation in Switzerland, and even in the empire! But he had wielded an arm that God had forbidden; the helmet had covered his head, and he had grasped the halberd. His more devoted friends were themselves astonished, and exclaimed,—‘We know not what to say! a bishop in arms?’"

"An inconceivable infatuation had taken possession of the friends of the Bible. They had forgotten that our warfare is not carnal, and had appealed to arms and to battle. But God reigns; he punishes the churches and the people who turn Him aside from his ways. We have taken a few stones and piled them as a monument on the battle field of Cappel, in order to remind the church of the great lesson which this terrible catastrophe teaches. As we bid farewell to this sad scene, we inscribe on these monumental stones, on the one side, these words from God's Book,—‘Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. They are brought down and fallen; but we are risen and stand upright.’ And on the other, this declaration of the Head of the Church, ‘My kingdom is not of this world.’"

Warlike influence of History on the Young.—All the entertainment and talk of history is of nothing almost but of fighting and killing; and the honor and renown which are bestowed on conquerors, who for the most part are mere butchers of mankind, mislead growing youth, who by these means come to think slaughters the laudable business of mankind, and the most heroic of virtues.—*John Locke.*

OUR MILITARY EXPENSES.

From the recent annual Reports to Congress, we condense the following results as a part of what we are spending for war purposes in a time of peace.

"The usual and ordinary expenditures last year were as follows:—

Civil list,	\$4,649,384	98
Foreign intercourse,	7,726,677	13
Miscellaneous,	13,531,310	33
Interior department,	2,609,054	70
War department,	11,933,629	48
Navy department,	10,768,132	89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium,	24,336,580	66
Total,	\$75,554,770	17

Here are for the Army and Navy together more than twenty-two and a half millions, and nearly twenty-four and a half in payment of war debts; in all about \$47,000,000, besides many millions more that are covered up under miscellaneous expenses, and the interior department—more than twenty times as much as the average annual contributions of all Christendom for the last ten years to spread the gospel among the heathen!

Estimates for the coming year.

Army,.....	\$10,135,127
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.,.....	2,632,049
Military Academy,.....	146,427
Naval Establishment,.....	14,833,081
Pensions,.....	1,396,500
Indian department,.....	1,404,541
<hr/>	
Total for war purposes,.....	\$30,547,725

All this, besides payments on war-debts.

War-expenses the last year in the shape of Pensions.

"The number of original cases, and applications for increase of army pensions that have been admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1854, with the annual amount of pensions; also the amount of arrearages due at the date of issuing the certificates:

	Annual am't.	Am't arrearages.
167 Revolutionary soldiers,.....	\$12,464 48	\$95,584 56
2,846 Widows of do.....	.216,774 80	432,711 07
1,603 Half-pay widows,.....	.104,284 00	157,462 00
338 Invalid,.....	.25,948 54	31,323 99
<hr/>		
4,954 Total,.....	\$358,661 82	\$717,081 62

Navy Pensions admitted.

	Annual am't.	Am't arrearages.
38 Invalid,.....	\$2,034 50	\$1,756 79
43 Widows and orphans,.....	.6,594 00	27,341 90
<hr/>		
81 Total,.....	\$8,628 50	\$29,098 69

The amount actually paid out by the United States pension agents for the year ending June 30, 1854, was—

For Revolutionary services,.....	\$908,270 96
For half-pay to widows and orphans,.....	195,992 00
For Invalid,.....	.444,694 27
<hr/>	
Total,.....	\$1,548,957 23

The number of army pensioners on the roll who have been paid at the pension agencies in the several States within the fourteen months preceding June 30, 1854, and the annual amount of pensions payable to them is:

1,069 Revolutionary soldiers,.....	\$74,151 51
7,999 Widows (of all classes),.....	.643,726 25
5,006 Invalid,.....	.454,773 87
<hr/>	
14,074 Total,	\$1,172,651 63

Same of the Navy, September 30, 1854.

371 Invalid,.....	\$23,185 35
462 Widows and orphans,.....	.94,603 52
<hr/>	
833 Total,.....	\$117,788 87

Whole number of pensioners June 30, 1853, was 11,860. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,079 52. Same June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651 63.

Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1853,.....	1,395
Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1854,.....	1,069
Bounty land issued under acts 1811, '12 and '14, for services during the war of 1812 to September 30, 1854,.....	4,834,972 Acres.
Acts February 11, 1847, Mexican war,.....	13,008,840
Acts September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1852, war of 1812, and various Indian wars since 1790,.....	13,583,800
Total,.....	31,427,612
Issued since last annual report,.....	6,029,812
Whole number of applications for bounty land under act Febr-	
uary 11, 1845, to September 30, 1854,.....	97,484
Admitted,.....	90,010
Suspended or rejected,.....	7,474
Whole number of applications for bounty land under acts Sept.	
28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, to September 30, 1854,.....	247,131 "

It would seem from the foregoing tables as if we should never get through paying even the soldiers of our Revolution. That war ended 71 years ago; and still we paid *last year* "for revolutionary services" nearly a million of dollars, besides more than half a million to "widows, orphans and invalids." Nearly all the Revolutionary soldiers were supposed to be dead a third of a century ago; but more than a thousand, if we may credit the official record, are still living. There certainly was good reason to expect that the number of old soldiers would diminish; but we find them, according to the above account, increased from 11,860 to 14,065, or about twenty per cent. in one year. It is difficult to conceive how the wounded and mutilated remnants of past wars could multiply at this rate, or at any rate indeed; but this whole matter of pensions to men hired to commit rapine and slaughter for the government, is queer business, a grand exception to its treatment of all other public servants. More than a million and a half a year to these man-slayers and their heirs? Several hundred thousand dollars more than we spent under Washington's administration for both the army and the navy! All this, too, in addition to nearly 40,000,000 acres of land given as bounty, and recommendations, renewed with much zeal by the Secretaries of War and Navy, for what they call a "retired list," to which the more useless officers may be sent on part-pay to clear the track for younger and more vigorous aspirants to promotion; a specious contrivance for indefinite perpetual pensions, in the way of buying off the drones of the army and navy.

INCREASE OF OUR WAR EXPENSES.—The President and his Secretaries of War and the Navy, find in the present state of Europe, and of our foreign relations, very plausible pretexts for increasing our military expenditures. It is their usual demand from year to year; but the clouds now lowering in the political heavens, and muttering distant thunder, come very opportunely to the aid of their arguments. It is admitted, or rather made a subject of complaint, that the *people* have all along opposed these demands for more money to be spent on the army and navy, on fortifications, ordnance, and other warlike objects; but, while croaking over the alleged insufficiency of our naval and military establishments, they seem to forget the startling fact, that our expenditures for these purposes have in the last sixty years *increased nearly four times as fast as*

our population! Under Washington's administration, the army and navy cost an average of but little more than one million and a quarter a year, in contrast with twenty-two and a half millions last year; *an increase of eighteen hundred per cent;* while this year Congress is solicited to appropriate more than thirty millions for war purposes. We doubt whether any government ever made equally gigantic strides in its expenditures for such purposes in a time of peace. England herself, with her nearly four thousand millions of war-debt now, began her career of war prodigality at a snail's pace in comparison with ourselves.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN FAVOR OF OUR CAUSE.

THE Michigan Yearly Conference of the Wesleyan Connection, at their session in October, at Leoni, Mich., passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

1. That all national wars are from beneath — are in violation of the revealed will of God, that they are impolitic and at variance with all the true interests of nations and mankind, that they give an unwonted growth and development to man's vitiated nature, that they paralyze improvements, physical, mental and moral, and are one of the Devil's most efficient agencies for peopling the regions of everlasting death.
2. That we consider the American Peace Society eminently an auxiliary to Christianity.
3. That, in our opinion, this Society has done much to dissipate the war-spirit in our own country and in Europe.
4. That we have reason to hope that this society, with its auxiliaries here, and co-operating Societies in Europe, will, if properly sustained, bring in the day of Universal Peace.
5. That we will give our influence to organize a Michigan Peace Society.
6. That we recommend to our ministers and preachers to preach *often* on the subject of Peace, and to circulate Peace publications.
7. That all our ministers and preachers be *required* to preach a sermon on the subject of Peace at least *once* during the year.

We are glad to learn that a considerable number of the ministers in the Conference "presented their names as *pledged* to preach upon and advocate the Cause of Peace." A good example that *ought* to be followed by all ambassadors to the Prince of Peace; and if they all *would* "go and do likewise," how surely and speedily might we expect such a change of public opinion throughout Christendom as would put a stop at once to all its actual wars, and an end in due time to its entire war-system.

Recommendations of the Press.—The subject of 'preaching on Peace,' is one of vital importance to all the followers of the Prince of Peace, especially at this time, when the Demon of War, whose every effort is an injury to Christianity, is plowing up the soil of Europe with cannon-shot, sowing his path with bones, and filling the air with the lurid light of burning cities, and rendering the land desolate with the blackened ruins of wasted villages, and peopling the fair realms of Christian countries with the frightful train of Famine and Slaughter. Every cannon fired at a foe, is an assault on the religion of Christ. Every hour of War postpones perhaps for years, the coming of the kingdom of Christ on earth. The Christian cannot fight, and he must pray and labor that War may cease, and that peace, with her olives